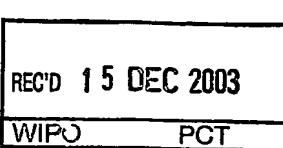


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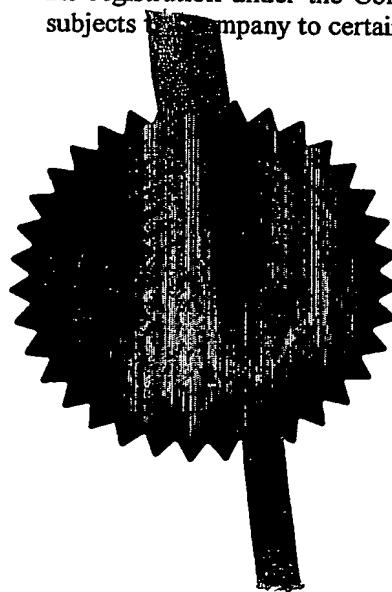
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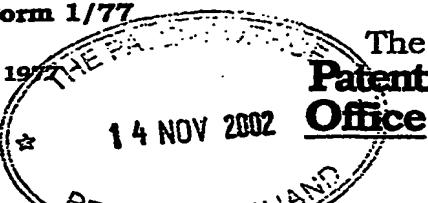
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1. Your reference	4-32758P2/NFI 8030		
2. Patent application number <i>(The Patent Office will fill in this part)</i>	0226616.1 14 NOV 2002		
3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant <i>(underline all surnames)</i>	NOVARTIS AG LICHTSTRASSE 35 4056 BASEL SWITZERLAND		
Patent ADP number <i>(if you know it)</i>	SWITZERLAND 650 96487004		
4. Title of invention	Organic compounds		
5. Name of your agent <i>(if you have one)</i> <i>Address for service</i> in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent <i>(including the postcode)</i>	B.A. YORKE & CO. CHARTERED PATENT AGENTS COOMB HOUSE, 7 ST. JOHN'S ROAD ISLEWORTH MIDDLESEX TW7 6NH		
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B.A.Yorke & Co

B.A. Yorke & Co.

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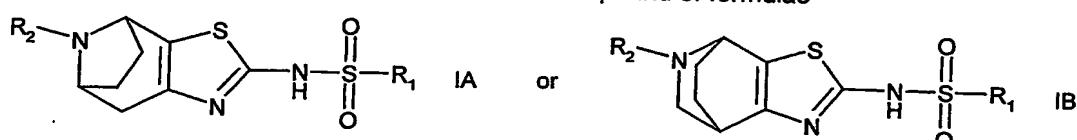
DUPLICATE

- 1 -

Organic Compounds

The present invention relates to organic compounds, e.g. useful in the treatment of disorders mediated by the action of steroid sulfatase.

5 In one aspect the present invention provides a compound of formulae



wherein

R_1 is $(\text{C}_{3-18})\text{aryl}$, e.g. a phenyl, and

R_2 is $(\text{C}_{1-12})\text{alkoxycarbonyl}$, e.g. $(\text{C}_{1-6})\text{alkoxycarbonyl}$, such as tert.butoxycarbonyl;

10 $(\text{C}_{1-4})\text{alkylcarbonyl}$, such as $(\text{C}_{3-5})\text{cycloalkyl}(\text{C}_{1-4})\text{alkylcarbonyl}$, or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, e.g. phenyl substituted by one or more groups as conventional in organic chemistry, such as phenyl substituted by one or more

- aminocarbonyl,
- halogen,

15 - $(\text{C}_{1-6})\text{haloalkyl}$.

A compound of formula I is an $\text{N}-(3\text{a},4,5,7,7\text{a}-\text{hexahydro-thiazolo}[5,4-c]\text{pyridin-2-yl})$ -benzensulfonamide wherein the nitrogen atom of the pyridinyl group is substituted, e.g. by $(\text{C}_{1-12})\text{alkoxycarbonyl}$, $(\text{C}_{1-4})\text{alkylcarbonyl}$, such as $(\text{C}_{3-5})\text{cycloalkyl}(\text{C}_{1-4})\text{alkylcarbonyl}$, or by phenyl substituted by one or more groups as conventional in organic chemistry, such as aminocarbonyl, halogen, $(\text{C}_{1-6})\text{haloalkyl}$, and wherein the pyridine ring is bridged, e.g. by $(\text{C}_{1-2})\text{alkylene}$, such as ethylene.

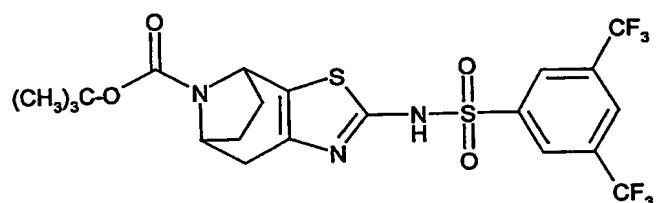
25 R_1 is $(\text{C}_{3-18})\text{aryl}$, substituted and unsubstituted a substituted $(\text{C}_{3-18})\text{aryl}$, such as a phenyl, e.g. phenyl substituted by one or more

- halogen
- $(\text{C}_{1-6})\text{haloalkyl}$, such as CF_3 .

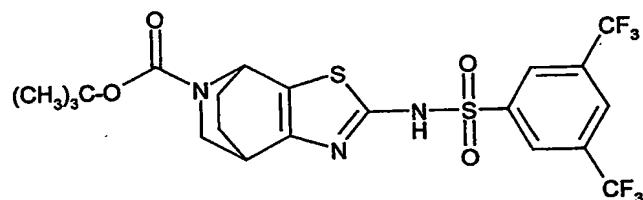
In a compound of formula I preferably

30 R_1 is phenyl substituted by one or more $(\text{C}_{1-6})\text{haloalkyl}$, such as CF_3 , and R_2 is $(\text{C}_{1-12})\text{alkoxycarbonyl}$, e.g. $(\text{C}_{1-6})\text{alkoxycarbonyl}$.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula I, which is selected from the group consisting of a compound of formulae



and



- 5 such as 4-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonylamino)-3-thia-5,11-diaza-tricyclo[6.2.1.0*2,6*]undeca-2(6),4-diene-11-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester and 4-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonylamino)-5-thia-3,8-diaza-tricyclo[5.2.2.0*2,6*]undeca-2(6),3-diene-8-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester.
- 10 Compounds provided by the present invention are hereinafter designated as "compound(s) of (according to) the present invention". Each single substituent defined above in a compound of the present invention may be per se a preferred substituent, independently of the other substituents defined.
- 15 A compound of the present invention includes a compound in any form, e.g. in free form, in the form of a salt, in the form of a solvate and in the form of a salt and a solvate.

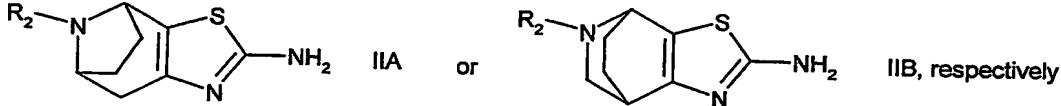
In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of the present invention in the form of a salt.

- 20 A salt of a compound of the present invention includes a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, e.g. including a metal salt, an acid addition salt. Metal salts include for example alkali or

- earth alkali salts; e.g. a sodium salt, acid addition salts include salts of a compound of the present invention with an acid, e.g. HCl.
- A compound of the present invention in free form may be converted into a corresponding compound in the form of a salt; and vice versa. A compound of the present invention in free form or in the form of a salt and in the form of a solvate may be converted into a corresponding compound in free form or in the form of a salt in unsolvated form; and vice versa.
- A compound of the present invention may exist in the form of isomers and mixtures thereof. Isomeric, e.g. including enantiomeric or diasteromeric mixtures, may be separated as appropriate, e.g. according to a method as conventional, to obtain pure isomers. The present invention includes a compound of the present invention in any isomeric form and in any isomeric mixture.
- Any compound described herein, e.g. including a compound of the present invention and intermediates in their preparation, may be prepared as appropriate, e.g. according, e.g. analogously, to a method as conventional, e.g. or as specified herein.

In another aspect the present invention provides a process for the production of a compound of the present invention comprising reacting an 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridin-2-ylamine, e.g. of formula

25



wherein R₂ is as defined above, with a benzenesulfonylhalogenide, e.g. -chloride, such as a compound of formula R₁-SO₂Cl, wherein R₁ is as defined above, to obtain a compound of the present invention, e.g. a compound of formula I.

The above reaction is an acylation reaction and may be carried out as appropriate, e.g. in appropriate solvent and at appropriate temperatures, e.g. according to a method as conventional or according to a method as described herein.

30 A compound of formula I may be converted in its sodium salt e.g. by treatment of a compound of formula I in free base form with NaOH, e.g. in EtOH, to obtain a compound of

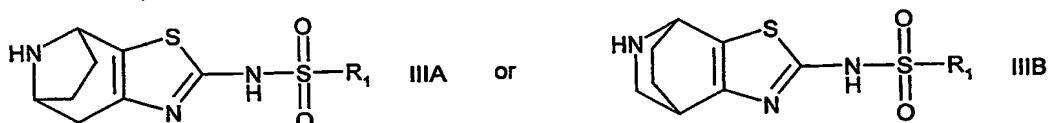
formula I wherein the nitrogen of the sulfonamide group is in the form of an anion with Na a
a cation.

A compound of formula II may be obtained as appropriate, e.g. according, e.g. analogously,
to a method as conventional, e.g. by reacting an N-substituted bridged piperidone with

5 cyanamide in the presence of sulfur in a polar solvent, e.g. pyridine.

A compound of formula III is novel, e.g. useful as an intermediate for the preparation of a
compound of formula I, and also forms part of the present invention.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula



10 wherein R_1 is as defined above, e.g. in the form of a salt, such as a hydrochloride, e.g. as an
intermediate in the preparation of a compound of formula I.

Steroidal hormones in particular tissues are associated with several diseases, such as

15 tumors of breast, endometrium and prostate and disorders of the pilosebaceous unit, e.g.
acne, androgenetic alopecia, and hirsutism. Important precursors for the local production of
these steroid hormones are steroid 3-O-sulfates which are desulfated by the enzyme steroid
sulfatase in the target tissues. Inhibition of this enzyme results in reduced local levels of the
corresponding active steroid hormones, which is expected to be of therapeutic relevance.

20 Furthermore, steroid sulfatase inhibitors may be useful as immunosuppressive agents, and
have been shown to enhance memory when delivered to the brain.

Acne is a polyetiological disease caused by the interplay of numerous factors, such as
inheritance, sebum, hormones, and bacteria. The most important causative factor in acne is
sebum production; in almost all acne patients sebaceous glands are larger and more sebum
25 is produced than in persons with healthy skin. The development of the sebaceous gland and
the extent of sebum production is controlled hormonally by androgens; therefore, androgens
play a crucial role in the pathogenesis of acne. In man, there are two major sources
supplying androgens to target tissues: (i) the gonades which secrete testosterone, (ii) the
adrenals producing dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) which is secreted as the sulfate
30 conjugate (DHEAS). Testosterone and DHEAS are both converted to the most active
androgen, dihydrotestosterone (DHT), in the target tissue, e.g. in the skin. There is evidence
that these pathways of local synthesis of DHT in the skin are more important than direct

- supply with active androgens from the circulation. Therefore, reduction of endogenous levels of androgens in the target tissue by specific inhibitors should be of therapeutic benefit in acne and seborrhoea. Furthermore, it opens the perspective to treat these disorders through modulation of local androgen levels by topical treatment, rather than influencing circulating hormone levels by systemic therapies.
- 5 Androgenetic male alopecia is very common in the white races, accounting for about 95% of all types of alopecia. Male-pattern baldness is caused by an increased number of hair follicles in the scalp entering the telogen phase and by the telogen phase lasting longer. It is a genetically determined hair loss effected through androgens. Elevated serum DHEA but
- 10 10 normal testosterone levels have been reported in balding men compared with non-balding controls, implying that target tissue androgen production is important in androgenetic alopecia.
- 15 Hirsutism is the pathological thickening and strengthening of the hair which is characterized by a masculine pattern of hair growth in children and women. Hirsutism is androgen induced, either by increased formation of androgens or by increased sensitivity of the hair follicle to androgens. Therefore, a therapy resulting in reduction of endogenous levels of androgens and/or estrogens in the target tissue (skin) should be effective in acne, androgenetic alopecia and hirsutism.
- 20 20 As described above, DHT, the most active androgen, is synthesized in the skin from the abundant systemic precursor DHEAS and the first step in the metabolic pathway from DHEAS to DHT is desulfatation of DHEAS by the enzyme steroid sulfatase to produce DHEA. The presence of the enzyme in keratinocytes and in skin-derived fibroblasts has been described. The potential use of steroid sulfatase inhibitors for the reduction of endogenous levels of steroid hormones in the skin was confirmed using known steroid
- 25 25 sulfatase inhibitors, such as estrone 3-O-sulfamate and 4-methylumbelliferyl-7-O-sulfamate. We have found that inhibitors of placental steroid sulfatase also inhibit steroid sulfatase prepared from either a human keratinocyte (HaCaT) or a human skin-derived fibroblast cell line (1BR3GN). Such inhibitors were also shown to block steroid sulfatase in intact monolayers of the HaCaT keratinocytes.
- 30 30 Therefore, inhibitors of steroid sulfatase may be used to reduce androgen and estrogen levels in the skin. They can be used as inhibitors of the enzyme steroid sulfatase for the local treatment of androgen-dependent disorders of the pilosebaceous unit (such as acne, seborrhoea, androgenetic alopecia, hirsutism) and for the local treatment of squamous cell carcinoma.

Furthermore non-steroidal steroid sulfatase inhibitors are expected to be useful for the treatment of disorders mediated by the action of steroid hormones in which the steroid products of the sulfatase cleavage play a role. Indications for these new kind of inhibitors include androgen-dependent disorders of the pilosebaceous unit (such as acne, seborrhea, 5 androgenetic alopecia, hirsutism); estrogen- or androgen-dependent tumors, such as squamous cell carcinoma and neoplasms, e.g. of the breast, endometrium, and prostate; inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, type I and II diabetes, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, myastenia gravis, thyroiditis, vasculitis, ulcerative colitis, and Crohn's disease, psoriasis, contact dermatitis, graft versus host 10 disease, eczema, asthma and organ rejection following transplantation. Steroid sulfatase inhibitors are also useful for the treatment of cancer, especially for the treatment of estrogen- and androgen-dependent cancers, such as cancer of the breast and endometrium and squamous cell carcinoma, and cancer of the prostate. Steroid sulfatase inhibitors are also useful for the enhancement of cognitive function, especially in the treatment of senile 15 dementia, including Alzheimer's disease, by increasing the DHEAS levels in the central nervous system.

Activities of compounds in inhibiting the activity of steroid sulfatase may be shown in the following test systems:

20

Purification of human steroid sulfatase

Human placenta is obtained freshly after delivery and stripped of membranes and connective tissues. For storage, the material is frozen at -70°C. After thawing, all further steps are carried out at 4°C, while pH values are adjusted at 20°C. 400 g of the tissue is homogenized 25 in 1.2 l of buffer A (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.25 M sucrose). The homogenate obtained is centrifuged at 10,000xg for 45 minutes. The supernatant is set aside and the pellet obtained is re-homogenized in 500 ml of buffer A. After centrifugation, the two supernatants obtained are combined and subjected to ultracentrifugation (100,000xg, 1 hour). The pellet obtained is resuspended in buffer A and centrifugation is repeated. The pellet obtained is suspended in 30 50 ml of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 and stored at -20°C until further work-up. After thawing, microsomes are collected by ultracentrifugation (as described above) and are suspended in 50 ml of buffer B (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.0, 1 mM EDTA, 2 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 1 % Triton X-100, 0.1 % aprotinin). After 1 hour on ice with gentle agitation, the suspension is centrifuged (100,000xg, 1 hour). The supernatant containing the

● enzyme activity is collected and the pH is adjusted to 8.0 with 1 M Tris. The solution obtained is applied to a hydroxy apatite column (2.6x20 cm) and equilibrated with buffer B, pH 8.0. The column is washed with buffer B at a flow rate of 2 ml/min. The activity is recovered in the flow-through. The pool is adjusted to pH 7.4 and subjected to

5 chromatography on a concanavalin A sepharose column (1.6x10 cm) equilibrated in buffer C (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.1 % Triton X-100, 0.5 M NaCl). The column is washed with buffer C, and the bound protein is eluted with 10 % methyl mannoside in buffer C. Active fractions are pooled and dialysed against buffer D (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1 % Triton X-100, 10 % glycerol (v/v)).

10 The retentate obtained is applied to a blue sepharose column (0.8x10 cm) equilibrated with buffer D; which column is washed and elution is carried out with a linear gradient of buffer D to 2 M NaCl in buffer D. Active fractions are pooled, concentrated as required (Centricon 10), dialysed against buffer D and stored in aliquots at -20°C.

15 **Assay of Human Steroid Sulfatase**
It is known that purified human steroid sulfatase not only is capable to cleave steroid sulfates, but also readily cleaves aryl sulfates such as 4-methylumbelliferyl sulfate which is used in the present test system as an activity indicator. Assay mixtures are prepared by consecutively dispensing the following solutions into the wells of white microtiter plates:

20 1) 50 μ l substrate solution (1.5 mM 4-methylumbelliferyl sulfate in 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5)
2) 50 μ l test compound dilution in 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.1 % Triton X-100 (stock solutions of the test compounds are prepared in DMSO; final concentrations of the solvent in the assay mixture not exceeding 1 %)
3) 50 μ l enzyme dilution (approximately 12 enzyme units/ml)

25 We define one enzyme unit as the amount of steroid sulfatase that hydrolyses 1 nmol of 4-methylumbelliferyl sulfate per hour at an initial substrate concentration of 500 μ M in 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.1 % Triton X-100, at 37°C.

Plates are incubated at 37°C for 1 hour. Then the reaction is stopped by addition of 100 μ l 0.2 M NaOH. Fluorescence intensity is determined in a Titertek Fluoroskan II instrument with

30 λ_{ex} = 355 nm and λ_{em} = 460 nm.

Calculation of relative IC₅₀ values

From the fluorescence intensity data (I) obtained at different concentrations (c) of the test compound in the human steroid sulfatase assay as described above, the concentration inhibiting the enzymatic activity by 50 % (IC₅₀) is calculated using the equation:

5 $I = \frac{I_{100}}{1 + (c / IC_{50})^s}$

wherein I₁₀₀ is the intensity observed in the absence of inhibitor and s is a slope factor. Estrone sulfamate is used as a reference compound and its IC₅₀ value is determined in parallel to all other test compounds. Relative IC₅₀ values are defined as follows:

10 $rel\ IC_{50} = \frac{IC_{50}\ of\ test\ compound}{IC_{50}\ of\ estrone\ sulfamate}$

According to our testing and calculation estrone sulfamate shows an IC₅₀ value of approximately 60 nM.

15 The compounds of the present invention show activity in that described assay.

CHO/STS Assay

CHO cells stably transfected with human steroid sulfatase (CHO/STS) are seeded into microtiter plates. After reaching approximately 90% confluence, they are incubated overnight 20 with graded concentrations of test substances (e.g. compounds of the present invention). They are then fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes at room temperature and washed 4 times with PBS, before incubation with 100 µl/well 0.5 mM 4-methylumbelliferyl sulfate (MUS), dissolved in 0.1M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5. The enzyme reaction is carried out at 37°C for 30 minutes. Then 50 µl/well stop solution (1M Tris-HCl, pH 10.4) are added. The 25 enzyme reaction solutions are transferred to white plates (Microfluor, Dynex, Chantilly, VA) and read in a Fluoroskan II fluorescence microtiter plate reader. Reagent blanks are subtracted from all values. For drug testing, the fluorescence units (FU) are divided by the optical density readings after staining cellular protein with sulforhodamine B (OD₅₅₀), in order to correct for variations in cell number. IC₅₀ values are determined by linear interpolation 30 between two bracketing points. In each assay with inhibitors, estrone 3-O-sulfamate is run as a reference compound, and the IC₅₀ values are normalized to estrone 3-O-sulfamate (relative IC₅₀ = IC₅₀ compound / IC₅₀ estrone 3-O-sulfamate).

The compounds of the present invention show activity in that described assay.

● **Assay Using Human Skin Homogenate**

Frozen specimens of human cadaver skin (about 100 mg per sample) are minced into small pieces (about 1x1 mm) using sharp scissors. The pieces obtained are suspended in ten volumes (w/w) of buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5), containing 0.1 % Triton X-100. Test

5 compounds (e.g. compounds of the present invention) are added at graded concentrations from stock solutions in ethanol or DMSO. Second, DHEAS as the substrate is added (1 μ C/ml [3 H]DHEAS, specific activity: about 60 Ci/mmol, and 20 μ M unlabeled DHEAS).

Samples are incubated for 18 hrs at 37°C. At the end of the incubation period, 50 μ l of 1 M Tris, pH 10.4 and 3 ml of toluene are added. A 1-ml aliquot of the organic phase is removed

10 and subjected to liquid scintillation counting. The determined dpm-values in the aliquots are converted to nmol of DHEA cleaved per g of skin per hour.

The compounds of the present invention show activity in that described assay.

The compounds of the present invention show activity in test systems as defined above. A

15 compound of the present invention in salt and/or solvate form exhibits the same order of activity as a compound of the present invention in free and/or non-solvated form.

The compounds of the present invention are therefore indicated for use as steroid sulfatase inhibitors in the treatment of disorders mediated by the action of steroid sulfatase, e.g. including androgen-dependent disorders of the pilosebaceous unit, such as

20 - acne,

- seborrhea,

- androgenetic alopecia,

- hirsutism;

- cancers, such as estrogen and androgen-dependent cancers;

25 - cognitive dysfunctions, such as senile dementia including Alzheimer's disease.

The compounds of the present invention are preferably used in the treatment of acne, seborrhea, androgenetic alopecia, hirsutism; estrogen, e.g. and androgen-dependent cancers, more preferably in the treatment of acne. Treatment includes therapeutical treatment and prophylaxis.

30

The use of a compound of the present invention, as steroid sulfatase inhibitor is novel.

In another aspect the present invention provides the use of a compound of the present invention, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a disorder mediated by the

action of steroid sulfatase, e.g. a disorder responsive to the inhibition of the action of steroid sulfatase, most preferably acne.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of the present invention, e.g. of 5 formula IA and of formula IB, for use as a pharmaceutical, e.g. in the treatment of disorders mediated by the action of steroid sulfatase.

In another aspect the present invention provides a method of treating disorders mediated by the action of steroid sulfatase comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a 10 compound of the present invention, e.g. a compound of formula IA or of formula IB, to a subject in need of such treatment.

For such use the dosage to be used will vary, of course, depending e.g. on the particular compound employed, the mode of administration and the treatment desired. However, in 15 general, satisfactory results may be obtained if the compounds are administered at a daily dose of from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg animal body weight, e.g. conveniently administered in divided doses two to four times daily. For most large mammals the total daily dosage is from about 5 mg to about 5000 mg, conveniently administered, for example, in divided doses up to four times a day or in retarded form. Unit dosage forms comprise, e.g. 20 from about 1.25 mg to about 2000 mg of a compound of a present invention in admixture with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, e.g. carrier, diluent.

The compounds of the present invention may be administered in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, e.g. an acid addition salt or metal salt; or in free form; optionally in the form of a solvate.

25 The compounds of the present invention may be administered in similar manner to known standards for use in such indications. The compounds of the present invention may be admixed with conventional, e.g. pharmaceutically acceptable, excipients, such as carriers and diluents and optionally further excipients. The compounds of the present invention may be administered, e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical compositions,

30 - orally, e.g. in the form of tablets, capsules;
- parenterally, intravenously, e.g. in the form of liquids, such as solutions, suspensions;
- topically, e.g. in the form of ointments, creams.

The concentrations of the active substance in a pharmaceutical composition will of course vary, e.g. depending on the compound used, the treatment desired and the nature of the

- composition used. In general, satisfactory results may be obtained at concentrations of from about 0.05 to about 5 % such as from about 0.1 to about 1% w/w in topical compositions, and by about 1% w/w to about 90% w/w in oral, parenteral or intravenous compositions.
- 5 In another aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of at least one compound of the present invention in association with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
- 10 A pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may comprise as an active ingredient one or more compounds of the present invention, e.g. at least one, and one or more other pharmaceutically active agents. At least one compound of the present invention thus may be used for pharmaceutical treatment alone, or in combination with one or more further pharmaceutically active agents. Such further pharmaceutically active agents include e.g. retinoids, e.g. retinoic acid, such as isotretinoin; tretinoin (Roche); adapalene (6-[3-(1-
15 adamantly)-4-methoxyphenyl]-2-naphthoic acid); oral contraceptives, e.g. 19- nor-17a-pregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-in-3,17-diol, 6-Chlor-17-hydroxy-1a,2a-methylen-4,6- pregnadien-3,20- dion, such as Diane® (Schering), antibacterials, such as erythromycins, including erythromycin A, azithromycin, clarithromycin, roxythromycin; tetracyclines, lincosamid-
20 antibiotics, such as clindamycin (methyl 7-chlor-6,7,8-tridesoxy-6-(trans-1-methyl-4-propyl-L-
2-pyrrolidin-carboxamido)-1-thio-L-threo-a-D-galacto-octopyranosid), azelaic acid (nonanedionic acid), nadifloxacin; dapsone, benzoyl peroxide; keratolytics, such as salicylic acid; anti-inflammatory agents, such as corticosteroids, pimecrolimus; steroid 5 α -reductase inhibitors.
- 25 For the treatment of breast and endometrial cancer further pharmaceutically active agents include aromatase inhibitors, such as anastrozole, letrozole, exemestane.

Combinations include

- fixed combinations, in which two or more pharmaceutically active agents are in the same pharmaceutical composition,
- 30 - kits, in which two or more pharmaceutically active agents in separate compositions are sold in the same package, e.g. with instruction for co-administration; and
- free combinations in which the pharmaceutically active agents are packaged separately, but instruction for simultaneous or sequential administration are given.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of the present invention in combination with at least one other pharmaceutically effective agent for use as a pharmaceutical, such as a pharmaceutical composition comprising a combination of at least one compound of the present invention with at least one other pharmaceutically effective agent in association with at least one pharmaceutical acceptable excipient.

5

In the following example which illustrate the invention references to temperature are in degree Centigrade and are uncorrected.

The following abbreviations are used:

10 m.p.: melting point
EtAc: ethyl acetate
BOC: tert-butyloxycarbonyl
RT: room temperature
DMSO: dimethylsulfoxide

15 DMAP: N,N-dimethylaminopyridine
DIEA: diisopropylethylamine

● **Reference Example 1**

2-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonylamino)-6,7-dihydro-4H-thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

A mixture of 8.5 g of 2-amino-6,7-dihydro-4H-thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester, 15.6 g of 3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonyl chloride, and 8.1 g of DMAP in 100 ml of pyridine is stirred at 80° for 4 hours. From the mixture obtained solvent is evaporated, the evaporation residue is treated with EtAc and the mixture obtained is extracted with aqueous NaHSO₄ solution and brine. The organic layer obtained is dried, from the solution obtained solvent is removed and the residue obtained is treated with a mixture of EtAc and c-Hex (1:2 + 5% MeOH). 2-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonylamino)-6,7-dihydro-4H-thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester precipitates, is filtrated off and dried. ¹H-NMR/CDCl₃: 11.40 (bs, 1 H), 8.31 (s, 2 H), 8.03 (s, 1 H), 4.39 (s, 2 H), 3.72 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.78 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 1.48 (s, 9 H); ¹³C-NMR/CDCl₃: 169.79, 154.58, 144.23, 133.52, 133.18, 132.84, 132.50, 131.61, 127.26, 126.97, 126.34, 124.25, 121.54, 118.82, 81.48, 28.68, 24.04.

Analogously to the method as described in Reference Example 1, but using appropriate starting materials, the compounds of Examples 1 and 2 are obtained:

20 **Example 1**

4-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonylamino)-3-thia-5,11-diaza-tricyclo[6.2.1.0^{2,6}]undeca-2(6),4-diene-11-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

¹³C-NMR: 133.04, 132.70, 132.36, 129.39, 127.24, 126.09, 124.33, 121.61, 81.24, 52.70, 51.50, 32.30, 28.64. (NVP-VAJ006-NX)

25

Example 2

4-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonylamino)-5-thia-3,8-diaza-tricyclo[5.2.2.0^{2,6}]undeca-2(6),3-diene-8-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

¹³C-NMR: 168.64, 154.30, 145.48, 135.73, 132.77, 132.43, 127.25, 125.62, 115.24, 81.45, 52.24, 49.95, 34.89, 33.98, 31.79, 28.71. (NVP-VAJ007-NX)

Preparation of starting materials

Reference Example S1

2-Amino-6,7-dihydro-4H-thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

A mixture of 19.9 g of 1-BOC-4-piperidone, 8.4 g of cyanamide, and 6.4 g of sulfur in 100 mL of pyridine is refluxed under inert atmosphere for 100 minutes. From the mixture obtained solvent is evaporated and the evaporation residue obtained is subjected to flash chromatography over silica gel. 2-Amino-6,7-dihydro-4H-thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridine-5-carboxylic

5 acid tert-butyl ester is obtained in the form of an amorphous solid.

¹H-NMR/CDCl₃/d₆-DMSO: 5.95 (bs, 2 H), 4.39 (s, 2 H), 3.67 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.08 (bs, 2 H), 1.43 (s, 9 H); ¹³C-NMR/ CDCl₃/d₆-DMSO: 166.17, 153.87, 79.19, 28.86, 27.69, 26.01

Analogously to the method as described in Reference Example S1 but using appropriate
10 starting materials the following compounds of Examples S1 and S2 are prepared:

Example S1

**4-Amino-3-thia-5,11-diaza-tricyclo[6.2.1.0^{2,6}]undeca-2(6),4-diene-11-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester**

15 ¹³C-NMR: 80.24, 53.09, 52.67, 36.70, 36.19, 28.78. VAI966

Example S2

**4-Amino-5-thia-3,8-diaza-tricyclo[5.2.2.0^{2,6}]undeca-2(6),3-diene-8-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester**

20 ¹³C-NMR: 79.86, 79.55, 54.09, 53.07, 52.23, 52.05, 35.93, 35.41, 34.58, 33.61, 32.03, 28.95.
VAI967

● Patent claims

1. A compound of formulae



5 wherein

R₁ is (C₃₋₁₈)aryl, and

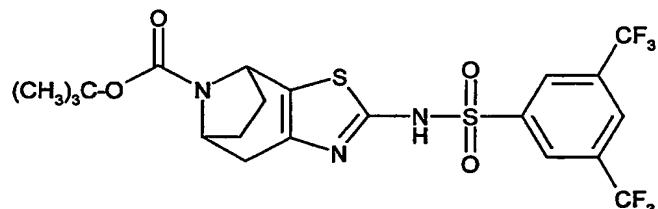
R₂ is (C₁₋₁₂)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁₋₄)alkylcarbonyl, or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl,
e.g. phenyl substituted by one or more

- aminocarbonyl,

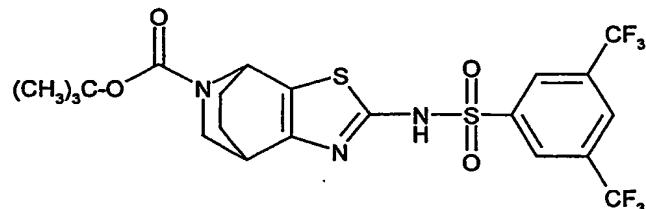
10 - halogen,

- (C₁₋₆)haloalkyl.

2. A compound according to claim 1 which is selected from the group consisting of a
15 compound of formula



and of formula



3. A compound of any one of claims 1 to 2 in the form of a salt.

20 4. The use of a compound of any one of claims 1 to 2 in the preparation of a medicament
for the treatment of a disorder mediated by the action of steroid sulfatase, such as acne.

5. A method of treating disorders mediated by the action of steroid sulfatase comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of any one of claims 1 to 3 to a subject in need of such treatment.
6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of at least one compound of any one of claims 1 to 3 in association with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
- 10 7. A compound of any one of claims 1 to 3 for use as a pharmaceutical.
8. A compound of any one of claims 1 to 3 in combination with at least one other pharmaceutically effective agent for use as a pharmaceutical, such as a pharmaceutical composition comprising a combination of at least one compound of any one of claims 1 to 4 with at least one other pharmaceutically effective agent.
- 15

Abstract

5

An N-(3a,4,5,7,7a-hexahydro-thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridin-2-yl)-benzensulfonamide wherein the nitrogen atom of the pyridinyl group is substituted, and wherein the pyridine ring is bridged, e.g. by (C₁₋₂)alkylene, e.g. useful as a pharmaceutical.

10

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